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months. A case of yellow fever arrived from Mexico on a steamer bound for New York, and the health department of Habana, establishing a new precedent, took the man ashore, thus proving their entire confidence in their new method to protect the patient from being bitten by mosquitos during his conveyance to the hospital.

Throughout the island the state of health has been good, with the exception of Daiquiri, a mining town in Santiago Province, where a very dangerous and infectious malarial disease, very seldom seen in Cuba, known as hemoglobinuric fever (black-water fever) has caused 3 out of the 7 deaths there during the month of July. Since the publication of the report the Superior Board of Health has sent a commission to Daiquiri to make an investigation as to the causes of the disease, the report of which I shall send to the Department as soon as it is published. There is no truth whatever in the newspaper reports of an outbreak of bubonic plague at Daiquiri or anywhere on the island.

*Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Mortality statistics.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, September 28, as follows: During the week ended September 26, 1903, 6 bills of health were issued to vessels prior to sailing for ports in the United States. One case of diphtheria and one of typhoid fever were reported in this city on the 26th instant. No quarantinable disease has been reported in this district.

*Mortality statistics of Matanzas for the period from September 10 to 20, 1903.*

	Number of deaths.
Pleuro-pneumonia .....	1
Acute bronchitis .....	1
Congenital debility .....	3
Cancer of larynx .....	1
Suicide by strangulation .....	1
Meningitis .....	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis .....	2
Encephalitis .....	1
Broncho-pneumonia .....	1
Bright's disease .....	1
Cardiac lesion (not specified) .....	1
Pulmonary emphysema .....	1
Enteritis .....	1
Tetanus, infantile .....	1
Arterio-sclerosis .....	1
Total .....	18

Annual rate of mortality, 13.60. Estimated population, 48,000.

*Report from Santiago—Mortality statistics.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, September 22, as follows: Week ended September 19, 1903. Bills of health issued to six vessels bound for the United States and Porto Rico.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

*Mortality statistics week ended September 19, 1903.*

Causes of death.	Number.
Remittent fever.....	3
Septicæmia.....	1
Tubercle of lungs.....	1
Myelitis.....	1
Organic heart disease.....	4
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).....	1
Cirrhosis of liver.....	2
Nephritis.....	1
Bright's disease.....	1
Senility.....	1
Total.....	16

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 18.28 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

The following consular report is received from Minister Squiers at Habana, under date of September 16, 1903:

In regard to the sanitary condition of the city I have to say that, with the exception of the dissolution of the mosquito brigade, no change has taken place. The streets are swept and kept in as good a condition as possible. The garbage is collected every day, as heretofore.

The city is at present healthful. No epidemic diseases exist. The prevailing diseases are tubercular and general. The number of deaths officially reported for the month is 65, a decrease of 47 over the preceding month of August.

C. E. LITTLE,

*United States Vice and Deputy Consul-General.*

FRANCE.

*Importation of plague into Marseille.*

The following is received from Consul-General Evans, at London, under date of September 11, 1903: I have the honor to inclose clipping from the London Globe relative to plague brought to Marseille, France, in rags from Constantinople. I have given precautionary instructions in reference to shipments from here, but I am told none that are shipped from here come from that country. Care will be exercised at this port in the matter.

[Inclosure.]

PARIS, *September 10.*

The telegram published by a London newspaper, announcing an outbreak of plague at Marseille, is confirmed this morning by telegrams to the *Gil Blas*, *Libre Parole*, and *Petit Parisien*. Five deaths have already occurred and 27 persons are stated to be isolated and under observation at the hospital. A vessel which contained a contaminated cargo has also been isolated, and the cargo burned, so that all sources of danger are believed to have been cut off.

The strictest precautionary measures have also been ordered by the sanitary council, who held a special meeting at which the prefect presided. The *Matin* states that of the 5 persons who have died only 3 were plague suspects, and that among those under observation only 3 are ill. No case has been reported in the town itself.

PARIS, *September 10.*

A telegram from Marseille to the *Petit Parisien* states that the cargo of rags which caused the outbreak of bubonic plague here came from Constantinople, and was landed last Friday. As soon as the bales were opened, dead rats were found among the rags. Five male and female workers who handled the rags were taken ill almost immediately. Three of them died the same evening, after intense suffering; 2 more